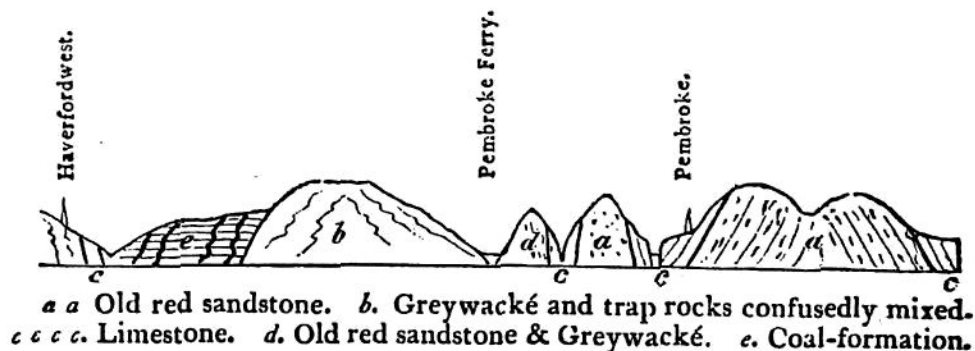


the thinning off of the formation; in the latter direction from Carreg Cennen the sandstone continues to form only a narrow zone ranging to the west through Caermarthenshire by Laugharne and Narbeth into Pembrokeshire, but it is not to be traced beyond Haverford West on this line (that is on the north of the coal which in that quarter rests on graywacke,) although it still extensively appears on the south: an instance of unconformable position in the coal, as compared with the outgoings of this rock.

We have thus traced the extension of this sandstone from the great Herefordshire district along the northern border of the South Welsh coal basin: let us next pursue its course in returning eastwards along the southern edge of that basin.

On the south-west of Pembrokeshire it occupies all the peninsula between the termination of coal in the south of Brides Bay, near Littlehaven and Milford haven: there is however a range of trap rocks, associated with greywacke, interposed between the coal and this sandstone. We have before observed that the coal and sandstone were in this quarter unconformable; the former having passed beyond the boundary of the latter, so as to become immediately incumbent on transition rocks.

The peninsula of Pembroke, as it may be called, (between Milford Haven and the sea on the south,) presents (from the undulation of the strata) a double ridge of sandstone hills, on either side of which, and in the intermediate valley, rest the incumbent beds of carboniferous limestone.



The above section will convey a clearer idea than can be given by description of the phenomena of this district.

The deep indentation of Caermarthen Bay cuts entirely through the south Welsh coal-basin, and of course conceals its exterior chains on the south.

On the east of that bay, they reappear in the peninsula of Gower, presenting a central ridge of old red sandstone in arched strata, rising into considerable hills, flanked on the north and south by the incumbent limestone.